

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1850.

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Thirty-First Congress—First Session.

TUESDAY, May 25th.—SENATE.
The bill to increase the rank and file of the army was referred to the committee on Military Affairs.
Mr. Bradley's resolution relative to removals was taken up.
Mr. Webster moved to postpone it till Thursday, but withdrew the motion at the request of Mr. Turner, who spoke on the subject.

The adjustment bill of Mr. Clay was then taken up.
Mr. Hale spoke at length, and declared that the North was to be beaten, and by Northern votes—Slavery would plant the flag of victory. The defeat of the North would be accomplished by Northern votes. Some of these Northern men, when they got home, would find an uncomfortable atmosphere about them.

Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, said he was sick of this subject, and though he was not in favor of the compromise in all its parts, yet he would swallow it.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
The House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and considered the bill making appropriations for several territories. The only bill which elicited debate, was the one making donations to settlers on the public lands in Oregon. The point in the discussion was whether the grants should be allowed to American citizens only—native and adopted, or to those also who should declare their intention of becoming American citizens. The committee did not dispose of this bill.

The bill making appropriation for the completion of the public buildings in Oregon and Minnesota, was the only one which finally passed. After which the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 29th.—SENATE.
Among the memorials presented were several for the alteration of the tariff and protective duties on iron.

The bill to establish a branch of the mint of the United States in New York, was taken up and discussed at length.

The bill was opposed by Messrs. Duncan, Badger, and others, and advocated by Messrs. Douglas and Dickinson.

Mr. Badger moved to strike out the provision for a mint in New York, and insert California. Lost—yeas 20, nays 28.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.
Mr. Badger moved an additional section, providing that before the law shall take effect, the State and city of New York shall pledge themselves not to tax the mint as an institution or as property. Agreed to. The bill passed.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
The House to enable the officers thereof to prepare the bill for the summer, agreed to meet to-morrow, at 8 o'clock, and then adjourn till Monday next, also, authorizing the Speaker, who wished to be absent himself from the city, to appoint a Speaker pro tem.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the territorial bills.

The bill for the construction of certain roads in the territory of Minnesota, and the bill authorizing the negotiation of treaties with the Indian tribes in the territory of Oregon, for the extinguishment of their claims to lands lying west of the Cascade Mountains, and for other purposes.

The House then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union. (Mr. Strong in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill to create the office of Surveyor General of the public lands in Oregon, and to provide for the survey, and to make donation to settlers of the said public lands.

The bill was discussed for three hours. The topic of discussion was an amendment to confine the donation to white citizens only. The amendment was rejected. Without disposing of the bill, the committee of the whole rose, and the House adjourned till to-morrow morning, at 8 o'clock.

The House, when it meets to-morrow, will adjourn without transacting any business.

Manufacturing Operations North and South.
Many of the mills in the manufacturing districts of Virginia are stopping, and the Richmond journals are bewailing this curtailment of industry. So far as we can learn, the same causes are operating in Virginia as in Lowell and Manchester. The manufacturers are continually making experiments with labor, and are chopping and changing to make large profits. Determined to get specific duties, if possible, they make every cessation of labor, every discharge of the operatives, the pretext of a necessity for an increased tariff. It is a sad state of affairs, and one which ought to be remedied. Without disposing of the bill, the committee of the whole rose, and the House adjourned till to-morrow morning, at 8 o'clock.

It is very evident that the whole distress is a creation of mere selfish designs; for if the little factories of the South can make money, the great ones of the North can, at least, save themselves from loss. In Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, and Ohio, there is no grumbling. Business is quite flourishing. New cotton mills are built every month; a new shoe in operation there is not a day without a new one. If there were any true cause of complaint, these would suffer equally with the Northern States. No, the whole outcry is raised by those who have combined to furnish facts upon which to make a bold demand for increased duties; and, during the last winter, in New England, so that the operatives might be discharged, for an effect upon Congress, without diminishing the stock of goods necessary to supply the natural demand. There are some long-headed philosophers in Massachusetts, but they cannot pull the wool over everybody's eyes. We know where they are.—N. Y. Herald.

RETIREMENT OF MR. CLAYTON.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says: "I state unequivocally that Mr. Clayton has not in serious contemplation to retire from the Cabinet. His reasons for so doing, though known to me, I am not at liberty to disclose; they, however, have nothing to do with any of his official acts, each and every one of which he stands prepared to justify before God and man. His friends have remonstrated with him against such a step, and he has almost spoiled his resignation if persuasion can do so."

A GREAT FORGER.—A London letter, of May 17th, says: "William Threlfall, a cotton speculator of Liverpool, and a manufacturer, was arrested at that town last Friday, charged with extensive forgeries, principally on the Hull Flax and Cotton Mill Company. It is supposed that Threlfall's forgeries will amount to between sixty and seventy thousand pounds. The loss will fall on firms and banks in London and Liverpool. Threlfall had sent his wife and family to the United States before he was arrested, and had paid for his own passage in the Europa, but he did not depart by that steamer, as he wished to obtain further sums of money on his forged drafts. He was considered a wealthy person, and was the owner of several mills. Mr. Threlfall, chief manager for the Hull Company, deposited, at the examination of Threlfall, at Liverpool, on Monday, that the company held securities of the prisoner to the amount of five hundred and sixteen thousand pounds. The prisoner is committed to take his trial at the next Liverpool Assizes."

LIQUID GOLD.—On Tuesday, there was melted down, and cast into ingots for rolling, in the melt and refiner's department of the Mint, about seven hundred thousand dollars worth of gold; and on the same day, of gold prepared for assay, there was melted nearly one hundred thousand dollars more. The whole weight was about 3,000 pounds; and if rolled into a sheet as thick as a half eagle, would yield 545 square feet. In these three dimensions of value, weight and superficies, the day's work makes a very respectable brag. If we present it in solid measurement, however, it is almost spoiled. Imagine it all laid flat at once, and yet it could easily be contained in a royal foot bath of three cubic feet.

Fred. Douglass Thru.
The N. York Globe, under the head of "unblushing impudence and merited punishment," gives the following account of what happened on Friday last, in Broadway:

"A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, the impudent negro who has of late taken upon himself the privilege of abusing our country, its patriots and Constitution, without having that chastisement which he so richly merited at the hands of our republicans, who would condescend to notice his blasphemy and negroism, had the audacity yesterday to walk down Broadway, the principal thoroughfare in our city, with a white female resting on his arms. Several citizens, who had noticed this disgraceful scene, followed the impudent scamp to the battery. On observing that he was watched, the negro commenced laughing and sneering at the gentlemen, who were behind him. One of them could not withstand the provoked and justifiable temptation to award to the negro that punishment which his daring rascality and subjected him to. The gentleman stepped up to him and politely requested the females to leave their ebony companion and place themselves under the protection of a gentleman near by. The women very quietly did as they were desired to do, and then the indignant and impudent negro, administered to the back of the negro a 'dressing' that he will have occasion to remember some time hence. Madened justice forgets the dictates of law in a case of this kind; and personally, we can see no reason why it should not."

We feel much obliged to the "indignant gentleman" who administered the punishment; but what a commentary does the proceeding furnish upon the conduct of the Northern people towards the slave? They denounce slavery, assist fugitives to escape, and spend much breath and little money for the amelioration of the black race; and yet when they see a colored "gentleman" acting upon the principles of equality for which they contend, and escorting their fellow-men and women through the streets, they follow him and horsewhip him for it! But, we repeat, we are heartily obliged to the New Yorker for giving Douglass a "dressing" and while his hand is in, we would glad if he would do the same with Garrison, Phillips and other bosom friends of Douglass among the whites.—Savannah Republican.

THE DEFICIT.—When Mr. Secretary Meredith so authoritatively proclaimed a deficit in the revenue of six hundred millions of dollars, he ascribed the disastrous result to the Mexican war. If he had ascribed the people that it was the work of the Galphin plunderers, he would have hit the nail upon the head, and have commanded the universal assent of the people to the truth of the statement. When the people learn the fact that about one million of dollars have been paid to the Mexican war by the Galphin administration, and unfunded claims, rejected by former administrations, and that a principle, with regard to the allowance of such claims, has been adopted which will lead to the payment of more than forty millions of dollars, without additional appropriations by Congress, they will wonder how the Galphin plunderers created, and why Mr. Meredith estimates at sixteen millions of dollars. Surely the Galphin cabinet is as illustrious for its fiscal ability as its members are skillful in the art of feathering their own nests.—What cabinet minister ever before pocketed \$115,000 as agent of claims, nearly all of which he received while he was in office, and which he has now to pay to the hard-working farmers and mechanics of the country—will ponder upon these facts; and they will, as surely as fate follows day, hold these treasury plunderers to their accountability.—Union.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, took place at Charlotte Court House, Va., yesterday.

We have no hope that the Richmond and Danville Railroad will be completed, and we can talk plain. We don't care if it shall be completed, or not. We don't care if it shall be completed, or not. We don't care if it shall be completed, or not.

We now contemplate a branch Railroad from the Central route in this State, to tap it somewhere in Orange or Albemarle. To do this we shall only have some 24 or 28 miles of Road to build. If we can get the State to promise the State and Wilmington in particular, to pay the rich products of the valley of the Dan into the Wilmington market; and as she has the cheapest grocery market in the United States (Judge Saunders is our authority—he says that groceries can be bought cheaper in her market than in any other market in the Union,) she may expect to send her produce, &c., in return. So, from this point of view, consider us the advocates of the Railroad from Milton to some point of the Central Road. Give us the charter, quick, we want to go to work on it.

Milton Chronicle.
The Public Buildings at Washington.—From an official report relative to the public buildings, it appears that the length of the Capitol is 352 feet, breadth in center 221 feet, grounds inclosed and improved, 30 acres; total height to the top of the great dome, 140 feet; House of Representatives, 90 feet long, 62 feet wide, 60 feet high; Senate Chamber, 75 feet long, 45 feet wide, 45 feet high; Rotunda, 96 feet diameter, and 96 feet high. Total cost of buildings and grounds, \$2,690,459.

The length of the President's House is 180 feet, and the breadth in the center 120 feet; height to the top of the balustrade, 50 feet. The East Room is 79 feet long, 48 feet wide, and 22 feet high.

The length of the Treasury Building is 336 feet, and, when completed, will be 500. The breadth, at center, is 190 feet. The colonnade is 336 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 65 feet high to the cap of the balustrade.

The length of the General Postoffice Building is 204 feet; breadth at wings, 204 feet; at center, 60 feet; height, 63 feet.

THE PLANK ROAD.—The experimental Plank Road, or the "Horse Preserver," has been commenced in the upper part of our town. This is the right kind of an argument—a town a dozen pages of figures, and a folio of words. We hope, instead of stopping within a mile of the commencement, its terms will be in the nature of things, ventured to predict ruin and not prosperity, as the result of the change which was then hailed by nearly all in this country as a glorious revolution. They who thus prophesied ruin, and that an extensive rebellion could be supported by infidels, or socialists, or unenlightened papists. They regarded the principles and precepts of the Bible, engraven on the consciences and the hearts of the people, as the only durable foundation of free political institutions, and with much instinct and foresight.

Two years have elapsed, and what do we see? Is there any stability or prospect of stability in French republicanism? Let a good test, the price of stocks, answer. The wise men of France feel that it is not safe to invest their money in French stocks or in any property liable to be affected by French legislation. Mr. Walsh, in a recent letter from Paris, says:

"Since the beginning of the year, the American Consul here has given audience six days of the week, from noon until 4 o'clock, to a multitude of persons in quest of information about California; and to others about the prices and choice of American stocks. The latter includes the highest names of the stock market, and the most influential financiers of the country. Their anxiety to place a part of their means beyond the sphere of French destinies is evidence of the precariousness of French political and social order. It indicates, at the same time, their confidence in American stability."

And what is the cause of American stability? The Bible—the principles and precepts of the Bible!

POWERS' STATUE OF CALHOUN.—We have seen (says the N. Y. Tribune) a fine daguerotype, which a friend of Mr. Powers has just received from Italy, of his anxiously expected statue of Mr. Calhoun. It represents the great Senator in the Roman costume, standing beside a trunk of the Palmetto, supporting his left arm, in the hand of which is held a scroll with these words: "Truth, Justice, and the Constitution." The head, of impressive and majestic dignity, is erect, and the right hand points with imposing significance to the statue which is held aloft, as if to be nearly upon a level with the head.

The impressions received by several critics, of the finest capacities, from an inspection of this representation of Mr. Powers' statue, is such, that they unhesitatingly pronounce it one of his chief triumphs, and a demonstration of his ability to excel as much in the statue as in the bust—his absolute supremacy in which has already been acknowledged by all the world.

The French government have just finished the largest steam boiler, each engine is 900 horse power. She is named the President.

GEN. QUINCY.—This gentleman, instead of having gone to Cuba on the 14th inst., at Vicksburg, making some investments in cotton lands.

Scotland, with but 2,628,957 inhabitants and no commercial centre, no political metropolis and but little foreign commerce, sends \$3,669,169 letters in a year.

From the N. O. Delta.

"Cuba and the Cubans."
Such is the title of an octavo volume which has recently been issued from the press. From the present attitude of that island, and the statistical and other information it contains, it is attracting much attention. A few statistical facts, extracted from it, will be acceptable to our readers:

The population of Cuba, in 1841, was about 1,000,000; nearly equally divided between the blacks and the whites. Since then, it is said that the population has actually decreased near 100,000, confined mostly to the blacks.

Its area is about 55,000 square miles; taking into the estimate the adjacent islands or keys which belong to it, it is 64,000 square miles, and above 40,000 miles of the richest and best land in the world.

Its products consist of everything almost that grows upon the continent, proper, of America, and in addition to every variety of tropical plant, and fruit indigenous to the Western world, to say nothing of exotics.

Copper mines are being worked there to great advantage; only a few months ago a rich mine of lead, with silver, was discovered, which promises to be very profitable, and deposits of native gold have been discovered in the banks of the rivers in the Western portion of the island. Coal is found in the neighborhood of Havana. Immense deposits of salt are found on all the coasts of the island, which would open a profitable fountain to labor and industry, but for the exorbitant duties imposed by the government—\$2.50 for every two hundred pounds. There is also abundance of sulphur, limestone, granite, clay, flint, crystal and marble; this latter is one of the principal branches of wealth in the island, where quarries have been worked with great success.

Exquisite fish abound on all the coasts, rivers and streams, and innumerable varieties of wild fowl are to be found in the woods and lakes.

As to the products and wealth of this island, they can be judged by her immense trade, which is estimated at \$100,000,000, and the enormous taxes which are yearly extorted from her inhabitants, amounting to nearly \$25,000,000, about \$20,000,000 of which goes into the treasury of the mother country—thus showing that they are the most enormously taxed people on the face of the earth. To an American, it is wonderful that they should have so long endured it in silence.

For its fine climate, it is proverbial. The mean temperature at Havana for the year, (Fahrenheit) is:—

The warmest month is:—77
The coldest:—70
From the educational statistics, presented by the census of 1841, (that taken,) we should judge that there was a deplorable state of ignorance among the great bulk of the population. The white and free colored inhabitants were represented at 571,127. The number of schools was 222, and 9,082 children were instructed in them; and this out of the number of 99,399 children, between five and fifteen years of age, being about ten per cent. of the whole number, or a proportion of one educated child to every sixty-three of the free inhabitants.

We will close this brief notice with an enumeration of a few of the grievances and oppressions under which this tax-ridden people are groaning, and then we will try one who wishes to know anything of Cuba and the Cubans, to go to Mr. Little's bookstore and buy this book.

The farmers have to pay 25 per cent. on sugar, and 10 per cent. on their other harvests, when gathered; the same is paid by all engaged in raising live stock, for all their cattle, exclusive of the charges arising from an exportation.

No citizen can have in his house any fanega (about a hundred weight) of salt, which causes the price of that article to be raised to an immoderate sum. The Cuban pays 6 to 6 1/2 per cent. of the value of any slave, or any property in town or country, that he may sell; besides all other charges of notaries, of registration of sales, papers, &c.

There is stamped paper for special purpose, the use of which is enforced by the government and sold at the price of eight dollars every sheet; and it is necessary on solemn oath to prove one's poverty, in order to be admitted to the use of cheaper paper, a sheet of which costs six cents.

No one can have in his house any company or amusement of any sort, if he does not solicit, obtain, and pay for a license, (\$2 50), or he must submit to be mulcted for an infraction of the regulations.

Every inhabitant is compelled to ask for a license, and pay for the same, when he wants to go from the place of his residence.

No citizen, however peaceful and respectable he may be, is allowed to walk through the city after 10 o'clock in the evening, unless he carry with him a lantern, and successively obtains leave of all the watchmen on his way, the infraction of which law is punished with immediate arrest, and a fine of eight dollars.

He is not permitted to lodge any person in his house for a single night, either native or foreigner, he the same a friend or a member of his family, without giving information of the same, also under the penalty of a fine of one hundred dollars.

An order has been made which in effect prohibits parents from sending their children to the United States for purposes of education; and such parents are driven to the expedient of proving ill health, or signing it, in their children, in order to obtain passports for them.

Republicanism and the Bible.
When France became a republic after the revolution of 1848, says one of our exchanges, discerning men, forming their judgment not from names, but from the nature of things, ventured to predict ruin and not prosperity, as the result of the change which was then hailed by nearly all in this country as a glorious revolution. They who thus prophesied ruin, and that an extensive rebellion could be supported by infidels, or socialists, or unenlightened papists. They regarded the principles and precepts of the Bible, engraven on the consciences and the hearts of the people, as the only durable foundation of free political institutions, and with much instinct and foresight.

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From the South Carolinian.

GENTLEMEN: The following lines were written a few years since, while attending a solitary walk through the turpentine region along the Cape Fear River:

The Good old long-leaf Pine.
The heechen tree and the sturdy oak
Have been sung in verse and rhyme;
But the world has passed in strange neglect
The good old long-leaf Pine.

Chorus:—The good old long-leaf Pine, my boys,
The good old long-leaf Pine;
Come all ye Cape Fear boys and sing,
The good old long-leaf Pine.

And yet, methinks, to a Southern heart
The noblest in the line
Of ancient or modern forest trees,
Is the good old long-leaf Pine.

The good old long-leaf Pine, &c.
The North may boast of its birch and beech,
The West of its hickory fine;
But the Cape Fear man, go where he will,
Remembers the long-leaf Pine.

The good old long-leaf Pine, &c.
For when North and West, by wintry frosts,
Are stripp'd of leaf and vine,
The Southern woods look green as spring
With the good old long-leaf Pine.

The good old long-leaf Pine, &c.
When the doth is removed let the nabob sit,
And see his mahogany shine;
But the yeoman's face is as good and sweet,
On his table the long-leaf Pine.

The good old long-leaf Pine, &c.
To the Yankee, East, and the maple yield,
To the rich the mahogany fine;
But the laboring man makes his bedposts strong,
Of the good old long-leaf Pine.

The good old long-leaf Pine, &c.
He asks no house of brick, or stone,
Or polished marble fine;
His cabin's the whitest in the land,
Made of the good old long-leaf Pine.

The good old long-leaf Pine, &c.
While others boast of their cotton and rice,
And yellow gold from the mine;
The Cape Fear man his riches counts
In the good old long-leaf Pine.

The good old long-leaf Pine, &c.
For their lumber and tar, and rosin and pitch,
The world is indebted everywhere;
To the good old long-leaf Pine.

The good old long-leaf Pine, &c.
Distillers and turpentine raisers all,
Come list to this song of mine,
And sing the praise of our own tree—
The good old long-leaf Pine.

The good old long-leaf Pine, my boys,
The good old long-leaf Pine;
Come all ye Cape Fear men and sing,
The good old long-leaf Pine.

Incidents of the Mexican War.
The editor of the Lowell Courier, who served in Mexico with credit both to his sword and his pen, relates some anecdotes of a "breach of the treaty in Mexico, matrimonially considered." He says that the officers of our army, though they well understood the bullets and valor of Mexican men, did not do them justice so effectually against the bright eyes and seductive forms of the Mexican women. Several of them were married to Mexican girls, and some others, it appears, ought to have been. Some of the Mexican ladies followed their false lovers to Vera Cruz, expecting to be taken to the United States, and others have pursued even across the Gulf the men who deceived them, but were faithlessly deserted their colors in love. The Courier says:

"We have recently heard two instances of this character. The one was that of the daughter of a Mexican merchant, who followed her American lover, an officer in the army, to his home in the South, and finding that he was not in the city, she sent a relative after him to that distant region, with a complaint that he had been guilty of a breach of promise. The officer, finding no other way of escape, was compelled to settle the affair by the payment of several thousand dollars—which he could well afford to do. The other instance was that of a friend in New England, who was deceived after a fashion, by a Spanish girl in the city of Mexico. Since his return, a Mexican gentleman has unexpectedly paid him a visit for the purpose of having a better understanding or settlement of the matter. Our friend, having sometime since thrown aside his character as an officer in the army, had gone to California, and the Mexican plenipotentiary, upon learning the fact, started off in pursuit of him by the very next steamer. It chanced, however, that our military friend was already on his return home, and passed his pursuer on his route. As he happens to have a wife in New England, and as a Spanish lady has a husband in Mexico, we can hardly think the case is one that will render it necessary for the Presidents of the two republics to interfere in the matter—so far at least, as that one shall make a requisition upon the other for the fugitive from matrimony. The national treaty is likely to stand, notwithstanding such an apparent individual breach of the matrimonial contract."

To Boil a Ham.
Hams should always be soaked in water previous to boiling, to draw out a portion of the salt, and to make them tender. They will soften more easily if they are soaked in lukewarm water. If a new ham is very salt or hard, you need not put it in water till the evening before you intend to cook it. An older one will require twenty-four hours soaking; and one that is very old and hard should be kept in soak two or three days, frequently changing the water, which must be soiled. Soak it in a tub, and keep it well covered. When you take it out of the water to prepare it for boiling, scrape and trim it nicely, and pare off all the bad looking parts.

Early in the morning put it into a large pot or kettle with plenty of cold water. Place it over a slow fire that it may heat gradually; it should not come to a boil in less than an hour and a half, or two hours. When it boils, quicken the fire and skim the pot carefully. Then simmer it gently four or five hours more, according to its size. A ham weighing fifteen pounds should simmer five hours after it has come to a boil. Keep the pot well skimmed.

When it is done, take it up, carefully strip off the skin, and reserve it to cover the ham when it is put away cold. Rub the ham all over with some beaten egg, and strew on it fine bread rasps shaken through the lid of a dredging box. Then place it in an oven to brown and crisp, or on a hot dish set over the pot before the fire. Cut some fine writing paper into a handsome fringe, and twist it round the shank bone, and then tie the string to the table. Garnish the edge of the dish with little piles or spots of rasped crust of bread.

In carving a ham, begin not quite in the centre, but a little nearer to the hock. Cut the slices very thin. It is not only a most ungentle practice to cut ham in thick slices, but it much impairs the flavor.

When you put it away after dinner, skewer on along the skin. This will make it keep the better. Ham should always be accompanied by green vegetables, such as asparagus, peas, and beans, spinach, cauliflower, broccoli, &c.

A MAN WITH SIX WIVES.—One of the witnesses against Asa and Henry Wentworth, in the Parker murder, in New Hampshire, was their cousin, Edm. Wentworth, who gave the following as to his wonderful matrimonial experience:

From my second wife I was divorced. I did not live with her, she left me, and I married a third wife; I did not live with her, because I didn't like her well enough. I married her because I was obliged to. I was married a fourth time to a woman by whom I had three children. She died, and I married a fifth. I lived with her between two and three years, but had no children. I don't know her what she is in heaven. I never asked her where she was going. I married a sixth wife I asked her husband's name in Manchester, about six years ago.

[It appears that his fifth wife, of whom he "don't know but that she is in heaven," had been gone three years, without his having heard from her, when he married the last one.]

Into him—Judge Jeffries, when on the bench, told an old fellow with a long beard that he supposed he had never seen a man with a longer beard.

"Does your lordship," replied the old man, "measure conscience by beard? If so, your lordship has none at all!"

MURDER.

Our Village was thrown into great excitement on Friday last by the announcement that a horrible murder had been perpetrated in its immediate neighborhood. An investigation immediately took place, and it was found that a Mrs. Rhodia Eltherton, a poor widow, who lived alone, about four miles across the swamp, had been murdered by a man named John Wood, who was indicted with an axe found in the yard, was directly over the left eye, fracturing the skull, and causing instant death. A small trunk was carried off, a larger one was found broken open in the yard. A track, apparently that of a negro, was found under the trunk. The perpetrator of the deed is still at large. Suspicion has been fixed upon a negro fellow belonging to a gentleman in an adjoining District, but in the absence of stronger evidence than we have yet seen or heard, we refrain from giving the names of either master or servant.

This is the first time in the history of our District that such an event has occurred. What object could have influenced the murderer it is difficult to divine. It could not have been plunder, for she certainly had nothing which would have been of inducement. Nor could it have been revenge for injuries received, for she was a mild inoffensive being, who disturbed or meddled with no one.—Marion Star.

BURIED ALIVE.—The St. Louis Union, of the 7th ult., publishes the following story, on the authority of Mr. Straling, sexton of St. Vincent Burial Ground, in that city:

"On Friday last, a funeral train arrived at the grave-yard, bearing with them for burial the corpse of a German, who was supposed to have died from the effect of laudanum. It appears the man had been unwell and laboring under great pain. To ease this, his brother procured a phial of laudanum, a part of which was administered to the afflicted man, and the phial and remainder put away. After having slept some time, and while the rest of the family were asleep, the sick man, who was lying in bed, drank and drank the whole of it, which so nearly deprived him of life that his relatives concluded he was dead. He was taken to the above grave-yard for burial, the grave dug, the coffin lowered into it, the grave partially filled, the mourners started for their homes, and the sexton left his son to complete the filling of the grave, which was attended to by another in a different part of the yard. The son had been engaged but a short time in throwing dirt into the grave, when he heard a noise resembling heavy breathing, which appeared to proceed from the coffin he was burying. The boy called his father, who quickly unearthed the coffin, opened it, and found that the man had turned his hands as partially to lay on the face of his face, and the body was warm. He procured vinegar, &c., and made great exertion to restore the poor man by friction, but his effort came too late, the man was dead."

Early Days of Napoleon.
Thiers, in his History of the Consulate, relates some very strange and previously unknown particulars respecting the early life and penury of Napoleon Bonaparte. It appears that after he had obtained a subaltern's commission in the French service, and after he had done the State good service by his skill and daring at Toulon, he lived for some time in Paris in obscure lodgings, and in such extreme poverty that he was often without the means of paying ten shillings (24s.) for his time and room, and frequently went out on a meal alone. He was under the necessity of borrowing small sums, and